KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

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THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE

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SMITH AND BICKLEY,

PRINTERS OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.

CONDITIONS.

THREE DOLLARS per annum, payable at the expiration of the year, or TWO DOLLARS at the time of subscribing. Persons at a distance directing the paper to be forwarded by mail, must accompany their order with two dollars cash, or a note for three dollars The postage in every case must be paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted at 50 cents per square the first time, and 25 cents for each continuance.

☞ THE PRINTING OFFICE is kept at the old place.

PROCLAMATION

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

WHEREAS by the several acts of congress, to wit: "An act making provision for the disposal of the public lands in the Indiana territory and for other purposes," passed the 26th March, 1804—"An act providing for the sale of certain land in the Indiana territory and for other purposes," passed the 30th of April, 1810—"An act providing for the removal of the land office established at Nashville in the state of Tennessee, and Canton in the state of Ohio, and to authorise the register of public monies to superintend the public sales of land in the district east of the Pearl river," &c passed the 25th of February, 1811, and "An act to establish a land district in the Illinois territory east of the district of Kaskaskia," &c. passed the 21st of February, 1812, it has been enacted that a land office shall be established at Shawneetown, in the Illinois territory, for the disposal and sale of the town lots and out lots in Shawneetown, and for the disposal of so much of the public lands of the United States heretofore included within the land district of Kaskaskia as lie east of the third principal meridian established by the surveyor general, under the direction of the register of the land office and receiver of public monies, and that the public sales shall commence on such day as the president of the United States shall by proclamation designate, and be kept open for three weeks and no longer—

WHEREFORE I, JAMES MADISON,
President of the United States,

in conformity with the provisions of the several acts aforesaid, do hereby declare and make known, that the public sales for the sale and disposal of all the lands contained in the eastern land district of the Illinois territory, with the exception of such of them as are reserved from sale agreeably to the several acts of congress aforesaid, shall be held at Shawneetown, in the Illinois territory,

On the first Monday in October next,

and to continue for and during the three following weeks under the superintendance of the register of the land office and receiver of public monies.

Given under my hand, the 25th day of April, 1814. (Signed)

JAMES MADISON.

By the President,
EDWARD TIFFIN,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

A true copy from the original in the General Land Office.

JOHN GARDNER, chief clerk.

Adjutant and Inspector General's office, Washington, 17th June, 1814.

GENERAL ORDER

The President has been pleased to issue the following proclamation, of which due notice will be taken.

By the president of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, information has been received that a number of individuals, who have deserted from the Army of the U. States, have become sensible of their offences, and are desirous of returning to their duty.

A full pardon is hereby granted and proclaimed to each and all such individuals as shall within three months from the date hereof, surrender themselves to the commanding officer of any military post within the U. States or the territories thereof.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the U. States to be affixed to these presents, and signed the same with my hand.

Done at the City of Washington the seventeenth day of June, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, and of the Independence of the United States the thirty-eighth.

JAMES MADISON.

By the President,
JAMES MONROE, *Secretary of State.*

All officers and soldiers of the army are required to continue their exertions in detecting and bringing to trial deserters from the army.

A premium not exceeding *fifty dollars* for each deserter will be paid by the commanding officer of the post, garrison or district to which he may be brought and delivered. All officers and soldiers are required to enforce the law against such citizen or citizens as shall entice or procure a soldier to desert. The words of the law are as follows, viz.

"*Be it enacted, &c.* That every person, not subject to the rules and articles of war, who shall procure or entice a soldier in the service of the United States, to desert; or who shall purchase from any soldier, his arms, uniform clothing, or any part thereof; and every Capt. or commanding officer of any ship or vessel, who shall enter on board such ship or vessel as one of his crew, knowing him to have deserted, or otherwise carry away any such soldier, or shall refuse to deliver him up to the orders of his commanding officer, shall, upon legal conviction, be fined at the discretion of any court having cognizance of the same, in any sum not exceeding three hundred dollars; and be imprisoned any term not exceeding one year.

By order of the Secretary of War.

JOHN R BELL,
28-2m *Assistant Inspector General*

FOR SALE,

A HOUSE & LOT,

Lying on Mill street, S. W. side of High street. For terms and particulars—apply to

D. BRADFORD.

JOHN WAINWRIGHT,

CHEMIST & DRUGGIST,

OPPOSITE the court-house, keeps constantly for sale, a general assortment of DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES & PAINTS. Physicians and Retailers of medicin in the neighboring towns, can be supplied on as good terms as they could be from the Seaports, without the delay and risque attending goods from there A few of the most common articles are enumerated.

Aqua Fortis, Duplex and Oil of Vitriol,
Alars, Antimony, Annatto and Annisseed,
Borax, Brazil wood and blue Vitriol,
Camphor, Calomel and Cream of Tartar,
Cantharides, Cochineal, & Coculus Indicus,
Ginger, Cloves, Nutmegs and Mace,
Glauber, Rochell and Epsom Salts,
Gum Arabic, Shellac, Copal and Myrrh,
Ipecacuanha, Jalap and Rhubarb,
Laudanum, Paregoric and Ether,
Magnesia, Manna and Senna,
Oil of Almonds, Olives and Cinnamon,
— Arrisseed, Mint and Pennyroyal,
Peruvian Bark and Castor Oil,
Quicksilver and Red Precipitate,
Sal Ammoniac, Vitriol and Emery,
Tincture of Bark, Myrrh and Rhubarb,
Tartar, Emetic and Lunar Caustic,
Vials, Vial Corks and Phasphorus.

PATENT MEDICINES by the dozen or single,

Anderson's, Scott's Pills,	Golden Tincture, Haerlem Oil,
Lee's Anti-bilious Pills,	Itch Ointment,
— Bilious,	Godfreys' Cordial,
Chisholm's Anti-bilious	Marking Ink,
Bateman's Drops,	Sturs' Opodeldoc,
British Oil,	Hooper's Pills,
Columbian do.	Turlington's Balsam,
Ching's Lozenges,	Worm Tea,
Essence of Peppermint	Wormseed Oil.

PAINTS.

Red and White Lead,
Prussian Blue and Droplake,
Rose Pink and Stone Ocher,
Dutch Pink and Umbre,
Patent and King's Yellow,
Spanish Brown and Whiting,
Lamp Black and Ivory Black,
Vermillion and Verdigrease,
Turpentine and Copal Varnish,
English Gold Leaf.

For sale 15 Barrels LINSEED OIL, a part of it old Oil.

27-6m Lexington, June 30, 1814.

AGENCY & COMMISSION BUSINESS. BOOK-KEEPING. AND ACCOUNTS ADJUSTED.

THE Subscriber has been several years in the capacity of a Book-Keeper, in the course of which occupation he had various intricate and complicated concerns placed in his hands, which he has adjusted with much satisfaction to the parties, whereby he is induced to open an Office for the conducting business as a General Agent and Book-keeper. Relative to the former, he undertakes to get Notes Discounted, collect Debts, and transact any kind of agency concerns; and with respect to the latter, he will arrange books that have long been neglected, and in the greatest confusion. He will also keep Books in a correct and neat manner, by the month or year, posting them as often as the nature of the establishment require.

Gentlemen who may trust the subscriber with their business, may rest assured that the strictest secrecy will be observed by

WILLIAM ROBINSON,
Next door to William Essex and Son's Bookstore, and opposite the courthouse.

July 11, 1814 28-tf

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the morning of the 4th inst. a small black negro man, named JACOB, aged about 20 years; he talks bad English, and walks very short—he had with him a bundle of clothes, consisting of two cotton shirts, one tow linen do. one pair dark velvet pantaloons, one pair old blue linsey do. one dark mixt coat, shoes and hat. For confining the said negro in any jail, so I get him, or delivered to me 4 miles south of Lexington, shall be reasonably rewarded.

WILL GIST.

July 9, 1814. 28-3p

DR. ROGERS' ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS & BITTERS.

TO THE PUBLIC.

NOT being endowed with a pecularity of genius and Medical skill sufficient to warrant an attempt of offering to the public *universal remedies*, and denouncing the idea withal as unsafe and impossible; the subscriber will therefore (as every candid Physician ought) confine himself to select remedies only, and with this view, he would present to the public his anti-bilious Pill and Bitter, which composition is from the Vegetable Kingdom, and is the result of twenty years practice and research in the field of medicine. The object of the proprietor of this Medicine is to correct the Bile as well as to evacuate the redundancy of it, and help the digestive powers and to make it safe, sure and easy to nature, aiding her as an hand-maid, which is absolutely all the Physician can do or ought to attempt. It is an indispensible duty of every individual to attempt the prevention of disease and to effect it in such away as not to exhaust the powers of life. The cause of disease is usually debility either *direct* or *indirect*, the effect of disease is debility, the operation of remedies usually prescribed debilitates; here then we add debility to debility and frustrate nature, of course our own design, & this management is too frequently to be lamented, as every observer of the operation of Medicine must acknowledge.—The reverse of this is intended by the use of the anti-bilious Pill and Bitter; and the best test of its efficacy is its demonstrative effect. 29-tf

GEORGE ROGERS.

Sold only in Lexington by Wm. ESSEX & SON.

THE undersigned having heretofore committed violence upon the person of Jasper D Rice, under impressions very prejudicial to his character, now, with a belief authorised by circumstances very strong, which have since transpired, that Mr Rice is innocent of the charge of which he had been suspected, promptly, and with much satisfaction, express their sentiments. They also avow their regret for the transaction. Given under our hands and seals at Lexington, this 18th June, 1814.

POLLARD KEENE,
DAVID WILLIAMSON.

JAMES E. DAVIS. 29-3t

STATE OF KENTUCKY,

FAYETTE CIRCUIT, Set. June Term, 1814.

Daniel Morris, John Morris and Wm. Chambers, complainants—against,
Haden Edwards, Clement Bell, and Margaret his wife, John Steel and Anna his wife, Abraham S. Van de Graff and Jane his wife, Priscilla Francisco, John Steel and William Steel, heirs of Andrew Steel, deceased, the heirs and representatives of Thomas Quirk, dec. the heirs and representatives of John Allison, dec. the heirs and representatives of David Dryden, dec. John Brown, Nathaniel Dryden, Andrew Vance and Daniel Williams—defendannts. } IN CHANCERY.

THIS day came the complainants by their attorney, and the defendants, the heirs and representatives of John Allison, dec. and the defendant Andrew Vance, having failed to enter their appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of the court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of this court that they are not inhabitants of this commonwealth; therefore, on the motion of the said complainants, it is ordered that unless the said defendants shall appear here on or before the first day of our next September term and answer the complainants' bill, that the same will be taken and considered as confessed against them: and it is further ordered that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorised paper for eight weeks in succession agreeably to law.

A copy. Attest,

29-8* THO BODLEY, C. F. C. C.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber will commence taking in BARLEY on the first of September at his Brewery in Lexington.—He will also purchase HOPS in large or small quantities.

JOHN COLEMAN.

July 18, 1814. 29-tf

NOTICE,

TO all persons concerned—that on Friday the 12th day of August next, I shall attend the commissioners appointed by the court of Jefferson county, with proper witnesses to establish the beginning of my entry for sixteen thousand acres of land in Jefferson county, made the 19th day of December, in the year 1782; beginning on Cedar creek, a branch of Floyd's fork, 300 poles below Froman's Trace, running thence a course to strike *Fern* creek, 300 poles below *Froman's* Trace at the ford of the creek, &c. which said beginning is precisely where the road leading from Lewis's tavern (formerly so called) to Mann's Lick crosses the said creek.

WM. FLEMING.

N. B. I shall also, on the same day, prove where Froman's Trace crosses *Fern* creek.

29-3t Lexington, July 13, 1814.

BARBACUE.

ON Thursday the 28th instant, I shall furnish a Barbacue at my house.—Good music will be provided—Every attention paid by the subscriber to render the company comfortable. Price to Gentlemen one dollar and fifty cents.

RICHARD CHILES.

July 13, 1814. 29-2p

JOHN SCOTT, Jr.

Offers for sale his stock of MERCHANDIZE,

Being a very general assortment for a retail store. This stock was carefully selected for this market in the fall & winter of 1812 & 13, at which time goods were considerably lower than at present—will be sold for approved negotiable paper, at 3, 6, 9 & 12 months.

Lexington, July 18, 1814.

CASH,

WILL be given for a small FARM within ten miles of Lexington; well watered and with comfortable improvements, suited to a small family.

JOSEPH H. HAWKINS.

July 18, 1814. 29-tf

STRAYED OR STOLEN,

ON the 1st inst. from a pasture adjoining Lexington—A dark coloured SORREL HORSE, 16 hands high—some saddle spots—long tail, trots and paces, of good carriage, raw-boned, and accustomed to the harness—he works well in a gig. A liberal reward will be given for his delivery, and if stolen 50 dollars, provided the thief is detected.

JOHN NORTON.

July 18, 1814. 29-tf

July 4, 1814.

TAKEN up by the subscriber on Red river, in Montgomery county, one Sorrel Mare, 8 years old, 13 hands 3 inches high, blaze face, hind feet white—branded thus L W on the near buttock—appraised to 25 dollars.

28-3p HUGH MAXWELL.

HARRISON CIRCUIT COURT.

June Term 1814, set.

PHI. T. RICHARDSON & others comps. } *In Ch'y.*
against
ANDREW M'KEMSON & others, deft.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendants, Thomas M'Kemson John M'Kemson, Robert Jameson & Nancy his wife, late Nancy M'Kemson, are not inhabitants of this commonwealth, and they having failed to enter their appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this court; it is ordered that they do appear here on the first day of our next September term and answer the complainant's original and amended bills or the same will be taken against them for confessed, and that the same be published in some authorized news-paper of this state for two months successively.

A copy. Attest.

29 A. MOORE, d. clk.

JUST PUBLISHED,

An Address to the Christian Churches in Kentucky, Tennessee and Ohio, on several important doctrines of religion,

BY B. W. STONE, R. C. C.

*** For sale at John Lindsay's store, price 37½ cents.

29-3t July 18, 1814.

TAKEN up by Mary Close, on the Hickman road, 4 miles from Nicholasville, Jessamine county, a Bay Mare, six years old, 15 & an half hands high—branded B M on the near shoulder—appraised to fifty dollars.

PETER HIGBEE, j. p.

Adjutant Gen's. Office, 8th Military District
H. Q. CHILLICOTHE, July 13, 1814.

GENERAL ORDERS.

All non-commissioned officers and privates, of the artillery, 1st and 4th regiments of infantry, prisoners of war, in this district, will repair without delay to this place and report to the officer superintending the recruiting service. By command,

C. S TODD,
Act Adjutant Gen.

A LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Lexington Post-Office on the 1st July, 1814, and if not taken out in three months will be returned to the general post-office as dead letters. Persons calling for letters in this list, are requested to state that they are advertised.

A

Alves Walter
Atkinson Hamilton
Adams Robert
Alexander Wilson
Anderson Enoch
Amerine John
Allens Charles
Adams George
Astley Nathaniel
2 Allen Pamela
Arn Samuel
Adams Jeremiah
Acklor Jacob
Alexander James

B

Brite Elizabeth
Byrd William
Bibb George M.
Booth Wm. 2
Brown Jane M.
Blythe Samuel 3
Bean Mr.
Bellings Samuel
Bolton John
Bibb Charles
Bain Maurice
Bobb William
Bliss Judith
Boardman James 2
Bradley L. or K.
Brintin James
Bowman Abm.
Brannsten Jacob
Barker Ann
Bell James
Browen Edward
Bantz Henry 2
Baker Sidney
Botts John
Burbridge
Bibb Thomas
Belaunre Monsr.
Bryant Jessee 3
Baxter John 2
Bradford Doctor
Bennett Thomas
Bruice Henry C.
Bird Anne—*alias* Tubb
Bounan Wm.
Baldwin Wm.
Baldlin John
Baldwin Sophia 2
Butler Thomas
Bryan Samuel
Bowers Joseph
Brust Martin
Baker Wm.
Brown Preston W.
Bogart Corns.
Barclay Jno. M.
Berry Thomas
Bradbury Edward 2
Barker John
Busby Wm
Brumbarger John
Blackburn Thomas
Brooks Elias
Blu William
Ballenger Frans.
Boon Squire
Browning Jessee
Bryan Daniel
Bush Ambrose
Black Nancy
Bowlin Wm.
Bostick Eliza
Byrd Abraham
Brink Philip

C

Culver Mary
Carter Richard
Carson William
Catlet Thomas
Conway Levin
Connaday William
Chambers James & Co.
Chiles Richard 2
Colhoon Andrew
Champion Tho.
Calbert Matthew
Crutchfield Frans.
Criswald James
Connell Rebecca
Carrick Robert
Collins James
Clubb Wm.
Cook D. D.
Craine Overton
Campbell Ellen
Collins Lewis
Cecil Charles
Clay Charles
Courts John
Carlton G. N. & J.
Campbell Eliza
Cook Moses
Coollen Packey
Cassell Jacob
Curts Cyrus
Campbell Jas. H.
Cock John
Coffee Agatha
Cahill Mary
Clopper Dr. John
Culpepper James
Connelly John
Cook John
Carman John
Crombough John
Cissna Wm.
Clarkson Reubin
Cooper Daniel

D

Dudly James
Derrough & Evans
Duncan Robt.
Dubin Thadeus
Dwight Louis
Dickerson E. B.
Dabney Charles
Dillon John H.
Dowdall Eliza
Desha Benj.
Duffee John 2
Dickey John
Duncan Samuel
Daredson Nathan
Drake Mr.
Davis Wm. B 2
Dubois Toussaint

E

Easten Augs. F.
Evens Owen
Ellis Richard
Ellingwood Henry
Eve Joseph
Evans Jane
Evan Frans. 4
Edminstone Margaret

F

Frazer Polly
Fuller John
Frost Simon
Farrell Austen
Flemmin J. & J.
Farrow Amos
Fenley Samuel
Fiddler Wm.
Faulconer John
Fowler Joseph
Fleece John
Fitzgerald John
Faulconer Lewis

G

Gwinn Thomas I.
Gatewood Joseph
Goodlow John
Gaines B. P.
Graves Tho. C.
Gray George
Gibson Lucy
Gist Henry
Goodnough Isaiah

H

Hamilton Robt.
Henton Philip
Halpin G. M.
Hodge & Elexander
Howell John J.
Hill Timothy
Holding Saml.
Hann Adam
Hunt Seth
Hayman James J.
Huston Robt.
Hanlerigg John
Hall John
Haton Josh.
Hackley James 8
Harrison C. L.
Holmes E Jane
Hodges Mary
Haydon W. B.
Hambledon John
Holt Captain
Hollowell Wm. L.
Hichman Richard
Hudson Jessee
Hobbs Jacob
Harris Frans.
Holloway George
Henley Rebecca
Harris Wm.
Hart Joseph
Hunter Capt. Jas.
Hawkins Rody
Henry Joseph
Holloway Zacha.
Hunt Seth 5
Hogland Jacob C.
Holmes William

J

Jones Noel
Johnson Charles
Jackson Wm.
Jemeson Hyram
Johnson Benjamin

K

Kean Moses
Karragan Arthur
Kendrick James
Kemper Filman
Kinney Richard
Kelley Betsey
Kinkaid Ellen
Kelland Robt.

L

Leonard William
Lee Killis
Long Nimrod
Logan George
Leonard B.
Lawson Sally
Lyndley Wm.
Lemmon Rebecca
Lyndley or M'Condley
Lee Charles
Long Benj.
Liggins Wm.
Lyle David
Lydley Andrew
Long B.
Long Obedia
Lyncoln Tho.
Lemon James
Leonard Benj.
Landale Thos.
Lyle Rev. John

M

Mott Randolph
Moody Burgos
Mase Samuel
Masters Detta
Marshall Wm.
Mills John
Muir Epley
Murrell Judith
Martin J. D.
Merefee B. P.
Martin Edmond
Metcalf Barnet
Maarks Eliza
Mesville James D.
Morgan Stanley
Mulder And.
Markey Frederick
Moor John
Muncey Reuben
M'Kensie John
Manuel Wm.
Merideth Josh.
Moore Josh.
Moore's John
Miller William 2
M'Cracken Martha
M'Clure William 2
M'Cartie John
M'Coy Eliza
M'Cormick John
M'Clure Laurence
M'Dowell Levi
M'Dowell John
M'Donnell John
M'Kever John
M'Mahon Wm.
M'Meekin Saml.
M'Pheters Eliza
M'Pheters Margaret

N

Noel Silas M.
Nichols Eliza
Nelson R. L.
Nicholson Samuel
Noble Daniel

P

Pauling Issacher
Patterson Josh. 6
Preston Walter
Perkins Daniel
Payne Wm.
Preston James M.
Puthuff John
Pierce William
Perry Josh.
Parrish Tim. Y.
Pain James
Penniston Frans.
Pollock Gavin
Patterson And.
Piatt Henry
Payne Elijah
Porter James
Pendrie Eli
Paul Isaac
Parsons James
Parker John
Paxton James
Penn Shadrack
Posey T.
Prather Aaron
Price Benj.
Payne Eliza

R

Ragan Arthur
Ralph William 2
Rutherford Josh.
Russell Nancey
Richardson Tho. G.
Redman C. B.
Russell Atkens
Reed William
Rigg Sarah
Richardson Philip
Robison Wm.
Reynoldson John F.
Robnett Wm. 2
Rue Josh.
Rite Willis
Roe John
Russell Robert
Respass Machen
Reporter 6

S

Sodowsky Jacob
Sidebottom Wilson
Sale Susan
Smith Rice
Stephens Tho.
Shrock John 2
Scott Wm.
Smith David
Scener Mathias
Smiley Samuel
Sutton John
Smith Wm.
Strother D. F.
Shields J. C.
Sharp Eliza
Steel Robert
Stevens Richard
Stockton Samuel 3
Sutton William
Scanthey James
Scruggs William
Swett John B.
Summers John
Scott M.
Seary Samuel
Swann George
Sheely John 2
Steel Wm.
Steel James
Summers William
Sagesser Jacob
Steel Brice
Sidenor Henry
Stumpt Nelson
Stuart Robt
Sharswood Levin
Scay Samuel
Stall John
Smith Isaiah
Slaughter George
Steen Wm.
Smith Josh.
Shropshire
Shannon John 3
Stephens John
Simms John G.
Sullevan William
Sallee Peter
Sellers Tho. W.
Spelman Jacob
Shivel Samuel
Stewart Rice

T

Todd Robert 3
Talbott C. S.
Thomas Owen
Thompson G. W.
Tivis Sally
Trimble Jane 2
Taylor Wm.
Taylor Polley
Tanner John
Taylor Eliza
Turner James
Turner William 4
Taylor Susan
Taylor Thomas
Taylor John
Tennesson Thomas
Taylor Josh.
Taylor Zachary

V

Underwood R.
Von Phul Henry 3
Vawter Hennon
Vaughan Mr.
Vallandingham Ged.
Vanbuem J. A. C.

W

Wiley Jane
Webster William
Wright James
Ward Adnw.
Wright G. B.
Wilmot C. B.
Watson William
Waters Blaton
Walker Samuel
Williams Isaac
West Billey
Wilson John H.
Welsh John 2
Wallace William
Walters Stephen
Whitmyer Fredk.
Ward Cyrus
Winn John or Nat.
Wilson Mr.
Wilson John
Winchester brig. gen.
White Thomas
Walker J. W.
Wilson David
Walker Mr.

Y

Yager Jacob

JOHN FOWLER, P. M.

A LIKELY NEGRO GIRL FOR SALE, 15 years of age.—Enquire of the Printer 28

BRUSH MANUFACTORY.

LANE & BEALE, *of Philadelphia,*
BRUSH MAKERS,

RESPECTFULLY inform the public they have commenced a branch of their business in Wood street, between Third and Fourth streets, PITTSBURG. As they intend carrying on the business extensively they will be able to supply the orders of Merchants and others, to any amount, *at the Philadelphia prices, without carriage.* From their long experience in the business, and having the best workmen employed, they can furnish

Brushes af every Description.

Of a superior quality, and on such terms as will be advantageous to the purchasers In addition to their stock of Brushes, they have on hand & intend keeping a constant supply of Morgan's Patent

Boot-Cutters, Trees, Lasts, &c.

A quantity of *Russia Bristles,* for sale

☞ The highest price given for HOG'S BRISTLES & COLT'S TAILS.

Pittsburg, May 4, 1814. 25-6m

HOUSE SIGN, COACH & CHAIR PAINTER, PAPER-HANGER, GLAZER, &c.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public generally, that he still continues the above business in all its various branches, and at his accustomed reasonable prices

J. H. VOS.

June 13, 1814. 24-tf

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AURORA.

SIR—The London prints, as if they gloried in recording human infamy, announced that Bonaparte was universally deserted, that his wife would not share his fortunes, and that even his Mameluke abandoned him What a warning to emperors, and to all men in authority! what a lesson to mankind! what a picture of man's infirmity!

History, it is true, records many instances of the foulest ingratitude of states to their greatest of men, and instances of individual treachery are within almost every person's knowledge; but the instance of Bonaparte has not a parallel, if we are to believe the London prints. Not one senator, not one general, appears to have shunned in honorable retirement, the associated conspirators and Tartars at Paris: it would seem that there was a contest to know who should make the lowest bow to the dictators and the allied kings; even Ney, the constant companion and favorite of Bonaparte, paid early homage to the sovereign who had gained dishonorable possession of the capital of his country by foul conspiracy and mean contrivance.

When Pompey was assassinated in Egypt by men who expected to please his rival, Cæsar, instead of rewarding them, avenged the death of his rival by the punishment of his murderers; so when the son of Antigonus presented to his father the head of Pyrrhus, the father smote his son for his inglorious exultation. But Alexander of Russia is not a Cæsar, nor is Francis of Austria an Antigonus: the former cherished the murderers of his own father, and could not be expected to frown upon those who deserted Bonaparte; the latter sacrificed his own daughter, in order to conceal his designs against her husband—what could be anticipated but baseness from him? It astonishes not me at least, to hear that Alexander and Francis did not spurn the Talleyrands who had been guilty of treason; and yet it must have been a notable spectacle for the Parisians to see the jacobins, the men who voted to put Louis XVI to death, inviting the allied kings to enter Paris, and the kings accepting the invitation; nay, what a spectacle to see the allied kings fraternally embracing the Septemberizers, the colleagues of Robespierre and Danton:—what an example to those in Petersburgh and Vienna, who may think fit to cut off crowned heads. Sieyes, when he voted for the death of Louis XVI, did not even give his reasons, as the other members of the convention did; his words were "death without more ado;" yet this Sieyes votes to restore the Bourbons, and becomes at once a very clever fellow.

It is remarkable that the senate of France consisted of 150 members, and that half the number did not sign in favor of removing Bonaparte: every one of the 69 who voted against him, had taken an oath to be faithful to him, no one will pretend that he was constitutionally ejected; yet this example of revolutionary expulsion is applauded by kings.

And what is still more remarkable, we are to have in the U. S. religious festivals in honor of the triumph of this regicide faction in Paris—the clergy of New England are to pray for Talleyrand, Sieyes, and Gregoire, these priests who have done more to disturb France than all the Bonaparte family; there is to be a feast in honor of the remnant of the jacobin club, the czar of Russia, and lord Castlereagh, the man who invented pitch caps, in order to put them on the heads of Irishmen, and then set them on fire to extort confessions

Even if the overthrow of Bonaparte was called for by the interest of the people of France, that did not justify the conspiracy which conducted the allies into Paris, that did not justify an expulsion of the sovereign in a more summary way than even Louis XVI had been dethroned by the mob of Paris. The conduct of the conspiracy to Bonaparte ought to frighten the Bourbons, for what security have they against men who have sworn to be faithful to all their successive governments, and yet have overturned them all; no road is shorter than that from the throne to the scaffold, and no wonder that it is so; the same men who helped to behead Louis have voted to expel Bonaparte, and are now re-appointed by Louis's brother, perhaps to continue in their vocation.

But why should the London prints rejoice in the general desertion of Bonapante? He had been the friend and benefactor of thousands—he had, according to the London prints themselves, enriched his followers with the spoils of Europe—he had become the husband of Maria Louisa, and the father of her children—yet he was deserted by them all, and this is triumphantly announced as if the baseness was not all on the side of those who deserted him because unfortunate. The very men who were the first to desert Napoleon and greet Louis, will be the first to desert Louis and greet Napoleon, should there be another revolution; and surely it is more likely that there will be another, than it was six months ago that Bonaparte would at this day be a mere soldier in the isle of Elba.

This last scene in the great drama is deeply interesting to mankind; it shews kings the facility with which diadems may be torn from their brows; it shews the people of Europe how easy it is to get rid of an emperor without bloodshed; it teaches freemen to beware of despots, of hypocrites, if they wish to avoid revolutions. *ELEUTHIERE.*

FROM THE SAME.

The conqueror, whose arms shook the base of all the old dynasties of Europe, now lives an exile, a pensioner upon the bounty of those who had scarcely a name among princes. His sun of glory is set. The footstep of the barbarian has violated the fair provinces of France. The hereditary claim to enslave her is renewed. Her sons, who have braved every danger, and carried victory and glory upon her standard, under this great captain, now bend the obsequious knee to a Bourbon. The torrents of blood which deluged Europe for the last twenty-five years, have flowed in vain; the ruthless passions of the people, and the despotism of princes, have conquered liberty; she is driven from the old world without a hope. In free America, her only asylum, alas! she has enemies to encounter. Our great avidity for wealth, our want of patriotism to bear up under privations that must be concommitant with a state of war, our anti-republican principles tenderly cherished by a class who are already ennobled in their own estimation; who are devoted to the enemy; whose youth are too successfully instructed to revere their institutions and revile their own; a spirit which "grows with their growth, and strengthens with their strength." Hence derives that unholy and unnatural opposition to the present glorious contest in which we are involved for every thing dear to freemen—the support and defence of their unalienable rights. Thus avarice, torpor and disaffection, paralize the energies of the nation, and are likely to prostrate her liberties. The independence, purchased by the heroes of the revolution, is endangered by our degeneracy.

The birth place, the cradle of that independence, may become its grave? England has succeeded—her gold and intrigues have produced another wonderful revolution in these most eventful times. What are we now to expect from her justice and moderation? Read her history from the days of Cromwell to the present moment; you will find the question answered. Know from the Dutch, French, Portuguese, Spaniards, Russians, where their navies are; the Danes might shed some light upon the subject; the affair of the Chesapeake, the paper blockades and orders in council, may give data from which we may draw a conclusion. Indeed we may already judge from the language of her papers, how her policy tends, and the liberality of her intentions. Are we to rely upon the interference, the magnanimity, of the princes whose rights we fancy to be involved with our own? Are we to sit with folded arms, lulled into supine security, until the enemy enters the citadel? Are we prepared for submission to the yoke? Or, are we ready to submit to *efficient discipline*, to rally round the standard of our country, and devote our lives and fortunes to her defence? The time is at hand that we may be put seriously to the test. To place reliance in foreign results, never was, never can be, the true policy of this republic; *upon our own virtues, upon the proper direction of our own energies, and upon these alone, depend our destinies, our existence, as a free people.* The government and the nation must take a firm attitude—The temporising policy which has been the order of the day, never can tend to the national honor or advancement.

The unwarrantable spirit of faction must be restrained; every man who loves his country will point the finger of indignant scorn at the wretch who would now divide us. Arnold's watchword, "French influence," can no longer disturb the credulous; French dominion, the great bugbear, reposes with the fallen hero in the island of Elba. Will lord Castlereagh's friends now cease to torture the public mind, distract our councils, and paralize our efforts? Will they forego their sophistry and reason, and feel for their country? Or will they still continue with Mr. Canning to enforce the instinctive principle of the Ringwood patriot? Will they cease to write and speak against the unalienable rights of man, "life, liberty and the pursuits of happiness?" Will they continue to argue that a man whose misfortune it is to be born in the land of a tyrant, where he eats the scanty bread of slavery and sorrow, that he has no right of expatriation? *but that he may be claimed by the despot like the beast of his pasture?* Will they continue to assert such a man cannot be devotedly attached to the country of his adoption, where he has a happy asylum from the wrongs of his oppressor, where his industry procures him competence, where his talents may give distinctions, and above all, where he enjoys the blessing of equal laws: notwithstanding all these invaluable enjoyments, must he possess the instinctive patriotism of the Botley philosopher's cow? How monstrous the doctrine! from what motives can an American defend it? ——— Does his lordship's friends suspect that such men are not ready to pour out their blood for their adopted country? a reference to past events will correct their error.—Yes, the very men of whom his lordship's friends are most jealous, and whom they most abuse, will not be last in the field of danger, nor the first to quit it.—Another extraordinary and unjust absurdity in the opposition, is an invidious distinction between our army and navy—the fame of the heroes of the former will go down to posterity with those of their brave compatriots—the faithful page of history will do them equal justice. The memory of Pike is immortal—the laurels of the youthful Croghan will never fade—the story of the intrepid Johnson will stimulate the soldier to deeds of glory in future days—the name of the decisive Jackson will strike terror into the hearts of the descendants of Britons' savage allies for ages to come. But, to particularise is unjust; in the language of the *gallant and generous Perry*, they will all "when an opportunity offers," challenge the admiration and applause of their country. Many flatter themselves with the prospect of immediate peace—we ardently wish for a speedy and honorable one. It would be well to be prepared for the alternative. It is most devoutly to wished, that we would soften the rancour of party, even for a season, that we might give our united support to our country. If Montgomery fell before the walls of Quebec in a just cause, *when Washington commanded our armies*, by what sort of logic can it be proven that the present contest is unjust? Did American colonies experience more outrage from England, than America free and independent? Let the plunder of our property upon the high way of nations; the impressment of our seamen; the scalping knife of the savage, and the blood spilt upon the decks of the Chesapeake, answer the question. Revile our rulers no longer; charge them no more with the want of energy, while you withhold a large portion of the strength of the nation. It would be a criminal act to deprive a man of the use of one of his legs, and then to beat him down for not running Let the spirit of patriotism take possession of our hearts, and inspire us with one mind. Let us prove ourselves worthy of the rich inheritance we enjoy—that we may hand it down unimpaired to unborn millions. ARISTIDES.

The citizens of Philadelphia are raising a general contribution for the sufferers by the war *in Germany*. All charity is godlike, and it is irksome to see it misapplied. It is a singular *whimwham* of Americans to do good a great way off—mayhap that its report may grow in proportion to the distance. Many a man will subscribe for the relief of the monks of Mount Jura or the peasantry of Halle, or a mission to India, and the next moment send a starving wretch shivering from his door, or pass with indifference a neighboring family perishing for want of aliment both of the body and soul. By some of the Philadelphia papers it would appear that there are "sufferers by the war" nearer home than Germany—but unfortunately their distress is occasioned by opposing the British, and not in assisting them, and there's "the effect causative and the cause effective," or rather, as we would say, the cause defective.

Columbian.

THE FRENCH MARSHALS.

This powerful and intrepid grade of the French Military—have not only with an uncommon alacrity adhered to the House of Bourbon, but have with equal readiness relinquished the uncouth foreign titles—which almost kept the world unacquainted with them We shall hear no more of the Princes of Moskwa, Eckmuhl, and Esling; nor the Dukes of Conegliono, Castiglione, and other teethbreaking names. It will be seen by the following official article, that they are now announced by the military titles and paternal names:—

LOUIS, by the Grace of God, King of France and Navarre,

We have ordered and do order as follows:

A council of war is formed near our person, which shall be composed in the following manner:—

Marshal Ney, Marshal Augereau, Marshal Macdonald; Gen. Count Dupont, Provisional Commissioners of the War Department.

The Gen. of Division Compans, the Gen. of Division Curril, for the infantry.

The Gen. of Brigade Preval, the General of Division Latour Mabourg, for the cavalry.

The Gen. of Division Lefry, for the engineers.

The Gen. of Division Sorbier, the Gen. of Brigade Evain, for the artillery.

The directing Commissary Marchand, for the Administration of War.

The Gen. of Brigade, Felix, Inspector of Reviews for the Military Administration, and as Reporter of the Council.

Given at the Castle of the Thuilleries, the 6th May, 1813. *By the King*,

(Signed) LOUIS.

The number of Marshals in France did not exceed sixteen; and the last campaign was fatal to several of them. Brune, who had been many years in exile, had returned to Paris. Four of the Marshals only, (Kellerman, Lefebre, Parignon and Serurier) are Senators.

BERNADOTTE CROWN PRINCE OF SWEDEN.

We do not find in the Paris papers much mention made of this distinguished warrior. It had been stated that motives of policy and delicacy had induced him to avoid entering the French territories until after the capture of Paris, and the dethronement of Napoleon It was said, however, that he accompanied Monsieur to Paris; but of this we have not seen any official notice.

The affairs of Sweden were likely to engage his first attention. The kingdom of Norway though ceded by treaty to Sweden, had risen in insurrection—had declared Independence—and were putting the Swedish forces which were on the march to take possession of the country at defiance. In consequence of this, in the last of April, his troops, which, though he did not, had advanced to the vicinity of Paris, were on the march for Pomerania, to embark for Sweden; and it was stated that he was immediately to follow them.

On the 7th May an article appeared in one of the minor Paris papers, copied from a Swiss paper, which stated that the Crown Prince of Sweden had intimated his intention to renounce the succession of the Swedish crown in favor of the son of Gustavus the 4th, who the public will recollect was dethroned in Sweden several years since; and is now a wanderer somewhere in Switzerland:—In another Paris paper of the next day, the above report was contradicted in the following uncourtly manner:

PARIS, May 8. We are authorised to give the lie, (*de meutir*) as being destitute of any foundation, to the assertion of a Swiss newspaper of the 26th of April, relative to the pretended renunciation of a Prince of the *north*. We can affirm that no Prince has either made known or will make known to the Allied Sovereigns his resolution of renouncing the succession of a northern crown in favor of the son of Gustavus 4th; and further, that there are countries in the north, in which even this renunciation would not be sufficient.

Journal des Debats.

Domestic Intelligence.

REQUISITION OF MILITIA.

Circular to the respective Governors of the following States.

War Department, July 4, 1814.

SIR—The late pacification in Europe offers to the enemy a large disposable force, both naval and military, and with it the means of giving to the war here a character of new and increased activity and extent.

Without knowing with certainty, that such will be its application, and still less that any particular point or points will become objects of attack, the president has deemed it advisable, as a measure of precaution, to strengthen ourselves on the line of the Atlantic, and (as the principal means of doing this will be found in the militia) to invite the executives of certain states to organize and hold in readiness, for immediate service, a corps of ninety-three thousand five hundred men, under the laws of 28th February, 1795, and 18th of April, 1814.

The inclosed detail will show your excellency what, under this requisition, will be the quota of

As far as volunteer uniform companies can be found, they will be preferred.

The expediency of regarding (as well in the designations of the militia as of their places of rendezvous) the points, the importance or exposure of which, will be most likely to attract the views of the enemy, need but be suggested.

A report of the organization of your quota, when completed, and of its place or places of rendezvous, will be acceptable.

I have the honor to be, with very great respect, your excellency's most obedient and very humble servant.

JOHN ARMSTRONG.

His excellency the governor of

Detail for militia service, under the requisition of July 4, 1814.

New-Hampshire.—3 regiments and one battalion, viz. 350 artillery, 3,150 infantry; total 3,500. General staff—1 major gen. two brigadier generals, 1 deputy qr. master general, 1 assistant adjutant gen.

Massachusetts—10 regiments, viz. 1,000 artillery, 9,000 infantry; total 10,000. General staff—2 major generals, 4 brigadier generals, 1 deputy quarter master general, 3 asssistant deputy quarter master generals and 2 assistant adjutant generals.

Rhode-Island—1 battalion, viz. 50 artillery, 450 infantry; 500.

Connecticut—2 regiments, viz. 300 artillery, 2,700 infantry; total 3,000. General staff—1 major general, 1 brigadier general, 1 deputy quarter master general, 1 assistant adjutant general.

New York—13 regiments and one battalion, viz. 1,350 artillery, 12,150 infantry; total 13,500, General staff—3 major generals, 7 brigadier generals, 1 deputy quarter master general, 6 assistant deputy quarter master generals and 3 assistant adjutant generals.

New Jersey—5 regiments, viz. 500 artillery, 4,500 infantry; total 5000. General staff—1 major general, 2 brigadier generals, 1 deputy quarter master general, 1 assistant deputy quarter master general and 1 assistant adjutant general.

Pennsylvania—14 regiments, viz. 1,400 artillery, 12,600 infantry; total 14,000. General staff—3 major generals, 7 brigadier generals, 1 deputy quarter master general, 6 assistant deputy quarter master generals, and 3 assistant adjutant generals.

Delaware—1 regiment, viz. 100 artillery, 900 infantry; total 1000.

Maryland—6 regiments, viz. 600 artillery, 5,400 infantry; total 6,000. General Staff—1 major general, 3 brigadier generals, 1 deputy quarter master general, 1 assistant deputy quarter master general and 1 assistant adjutant general.

Virginia—12 regiments, viz. 1,200 artillery, 10,800 infantry; total 12,000. General staff—3 major generals, 6 brigadier generals, 1 deputy quarter master general, 5 assistant deputy quarter master generals and 3 assistant adjutant generals.

North Carolina—7 regiments, viz. 700 artillery, 6,300 infantry; total 7,000. General staff—1 maj general, 3 brigadier generals, 1 deputy quarter master general, and 1 assistant adjutant general.

South Carolina—5 regiments, 500 artillery, 4,500 infantry; total 5000 General staff—1 major general, 2 brigadier generals, 1 deputy quarter master general and 1 assistant adjutant general.

Georgia—3 regiments and 1 battalion, viz. 350 artillery, 3,150 infantry, total 3,500. General staff—1 major general, 2 brigadier generals, 1 deputy quarter master general, 1 assistant deputy quarter master general, and 1 assistant adjutant general.

Kentucky—5 regiments and one battalion, viz. 5,500 infantry; total 5,500. General staff—1 major general, 2 brigadier generals, 1 deputy quarter master general, 1 assistant deputy quarter master general and 1 assistant adjutant general.

Tennessee—2 regiments and 1 battalion, viz. 2,500 infantry; total 2,500 General staff—1 assistant deputy quarter master general, 1 assistant adjutant general.

Louisiana—1 regiment, viz. 1000 infantry; total 1000.

Mississippi Territory—1 battalion, viz. 500 infantry; total 500. General staff, Louisiana and Mississppi—1 brigadier general and 1 deputy quarter master general.

THE ESSEX CAPTURED.

The U. S. frigate Essex has been captured in the Bay of Valparaiso in Chili, after one of the most bloody actions on record, by a very superior British force, and in a very dastardly manner. Commodore Porter, her commander has immortalized himself, and having returned to his country, will continue to be useful. The reader may form some opinion of the bloodiness of the battle when he is told that fifteen men fell at one gun in a contest of two hours and an half. Commodore Porter's account has been published, and we shall insert it as soon as possible.

The Essex lost her first and third lieutenants and 56 men killed, 39 severely wounded, 26 slightly wounded and 31 missing—Total, killed, wounded and missing, 154.—*Reporter.*

NEW-YORK, July 9.

We have received the following statemen from an authority which will not be questioned

After the capture of the Essex, captain Porter entered into an arrangement with com Hillyar, to transport the survivors of his crew to the U. S. in the Essex, Jr. on parole, on condition that she should receive a passport to secure her from recapture and detention On the 5th July, fell in with H B. M. ship Saturn, captain Nash, who examined the papers of the Essex, Jun. treated capt. Porter with great civility, furnished him with late newspapers, and sent him on board some oranges; and at the same time, made him an offer of services. The boarding officer endorsed the possport, and permitted the ship to proceed. She stood on the same tack with the Saturn; and about two hours afterwards was again brought too, the papers examined, and the ship's hold overhauled by the boat's crew and an officer—Captain Porter expressed his astonishment at such proceedings, and was informed that capt. Nash had his motives It was stated that Com. Hillyar had no authority to make such arrangement; that the passport must go on board of the Saturn again, and the Essex, Jun. be detained. Capt. Porter then insisted that the smallest detention would be a violation of the contract on the part of the British, and that he should consider himself as the prisoner of capt Nash and no longer on his parole; at the same time offering his sword, which was refused, assuring the officer he would deliver it up with the same feelings he had presented it to com Hillyar—The officer went on board, returned and informed captain Porter, that the Essex, Jun must remain all night under the lee of the Saturn. Then, said capt. Porter, I am your prisoner; I do not feel myself bound by any contract with com. Hillyar and I shall act accordingly.

At 8 o'clock next morning, the wind being light from the southward, the ships being about 30 or 40 miles from the land off the eastern part of Long-Island, and about musket shot from each other, there appearing no disposition on the part of the enemy to liberate the Essex, Jun. capt. Porter determined to attempt his escape. A boat was lowered down, manned and armed; he desired Capt. Downs to inform capt. Nash that he was now satisfied that *most British naval officers were not only destitute of honour, but regardless of the honour of each other*; that he was armed and prepared to defend himself against their boats if sent in pursuit of him; and that they must hereafter meet him as an enemy. He now pulled off from the ship, keeping the Essex, Junior, in a direct line between him and the Saturn, and got near gun-shot from them before he was discovered; at this instant a fresh breeze sprung up, and the Saturn made all sail in pursuit of him, but fortunately a thick fog set in and concealed him when he changed his course and eluded them; during the fog he heard a firing and on its clearing up discovered the Saturn in chase of the Essex, Junior, who soon brought her too—After rowing and sailing about 60 miles, Capt. Porter succeeded, with great difficulty and hazard, in reaching the town of Babylon, (Long-Island) where, being strongly suspected to be an English officer, he was closely interrogated, and his story appearing so extraordinary, none gave credit to it; but on showing his commission all doubts were removed, and he met from all the inhabitants the most friendly & hospitable reception.

By a letter from sackett's Harbor, dated the 3d inst. we learn that our squadron was then in port, but we expected to sail on the 5th. Capt. Smith, late of the Congress frigate, who is to have the command of the Mohawk, had not arrived at Sackett's Harbor at our latest advices, but was hourly expected.—*N. Y. paper.*

Sir Isaac *Coffin*, it appears by a Quebec article, has arrived at that place, to take command, it is presumed, upon the lakes. If *names* are significant, the enemy seems to have anticipated a defeat, and sir *Coffin*, after all his *empty* peregrinations, may at length find an honorable *grave*.—*Columbian.*

SUMMARY.

Rhode-Island has *cut* and *run* from the politics of Massachusetts. Feeling her feeble and exposed situation, she has deputed, in an official form, an agent to proceed to Washington to concert with the general government measures of defence, pledging all the means of the state to that object. Thus it is, that the near approach of danger brings foolish people to their senses. The enemy continues to commit depredations on the sea coast of New England. It is quite remarkable, that this part of the union, which, from the density of its population, so often boasted of its security, turns out to be as vulnerable as any other part of the national territory along-shore. The brave Forsythe is certainly dead. Gen. Brown having crossed the Niagara and captured fort Erie, will, it is expected, march down to fort George; and if commodore Chauncy ascends lake Ontario in time, fort Niagara will be re-taken with ease. No battle has yet taken place on the side of lake Champlain. The British had, it is stated, collected in that quarter in force; and Sir George Prevost, by the last accounts, was, himself, at Chambly. Late advices from Quebec state that part of lord Wellington's army had arrived there. They do not say to what amount; but from their silence on that head, we presume the number to be small. These troops are represented to have come from Bordeaux, and are said to have the white cockade mounted; a signal, perhaps, that they mean to *Bourbonize* us. The newsmongers at Quebec seem to think that the mere name of Lord Wellington's troops is enough to terrify the Americans.—They will find the difference of that; and the sequel will show that our brave fellows will pluck from the brows of these mercenaries all the honors they reaped in the South of France. It is said they call themselves *King-Makers*, on account of their having assisted to restore the Bourbons. The British have ascended the Chesapeake, and made an attempt on Elkton, where they failed.—*Reporter.*

LEXINGTON CIRCUS.

FOURTH REPRESENTATION.

Messrs. PEPIN, BRESCHARD, & CAYETANO,

Managers of the New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore & Pittsburg Circus,

Respectfully inform the ladies and gentlemen of Lexington and its vicinity, that their fourth performance will take place on

MONDAY, JULY 25, 1814,

When will be exhibited the following astonishing exercises of

HORSEMANSHIP,

TO COMMENCE WITH THE

GRAND MILITARY MANŒUVRE.

Master *Begodas* will perform several feats of *Horsemanship*, difficult for a youth of his age.

Master *Bulken* will execute a variety of steps, attitudes &c. backward and forward, his horse in full speed.

The elegant horse *Antelope*, will perform the part of a *Domestic*—he will bring at the command of his master, a hat, handkerchief, basket &c. and will conclude by kneeling and saluting the audience.

Mr *Diego* will perform a variety of astonishing and extraordinary feats of *Horsemanship*.

Mr. *Cayetano* will perform the much admired scene of the *Drunken Soldier*.

The comic scene of the TWO CLOWNS, by Messrs *Pepin & Diego*; in which Mr Pepin will perform many astonishing feats, both vaulting and leaping, and conclude by *Riding on his Head, his Horse in full Speed.*

The elegant horse *Romeo*, after leaping over several bars, will conclude by *Leaping over one Horse.*

Mr. *Cayetano*, after a great variety of extraordinary feats of *Horsemanship*, will perform the wonderful *Leap over four Ribbands, with his feet tied*, and conclude his performance by leaping over four boards.

THE GRAND PYRAMIDS,

BY FIVE PERSONS ON TWO HORSES.

The whole to conclude by the farcical scene of the MILLER & COAL-MAN.

Doors open at half past 4 o'clock, and performance to commence precisely at half past 5 o'clock. Tickets, One Dollar—Children, Fifty Cents.

Tickets to be had at the office in front of the Circus.

The performance in future will take place on *Mondays, Wednesdays, & Saturdays.*

RANAWAY from the subscriber on Sunday the 17th inst a negro Boy named CAMDEN, (generally called Kemp) about twenty years of age, five feet seven or eight inches high; well made, and of a yellow complexion, and left handed—had on when he went away, a fur hat, about half worn, a drab frock coat, torn and mended between the shoulders, and very tight sleeves; a pair of tow linen pantaloons, and a linen shirt, with shoes and thread socks. Likewise carried with him a blue cloth coat with white metal buttons; one pair of white dimity, and one pair of tow linen pantaloons and two coarse shirts—his other clothing not recollected. Whoever will apprehend said boy and deliver him to me, or confine him so that I get him again, shall be liberally rewarded.

ABRAHAM BOWMAN, Jr.

Fayette county, July 18, 1814. 30-3t

WHISKEY & FLOUR.

I WISH to purchase a quantity of Whiskey and Flour, deliverable at Shippingport, Massac or St. Louis.

JAMES MORRISON.

Lexington, May 23, 1814. 21

A HOUSE-KEEPER—WANTED.

A MIDDLE AGED WOMAN, of experience and judgment, may obtain an agreeable situation in a small family, and the most liberal wages *Apply to the PRINTER.*

June 27, 1814 26

STAMPS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

"True to his charge—
"He comes, the Herald of a noisy world;
"News from all nations, lumb'ring at his back"

MONDAY EVENING, JULY 25, 1814.

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT

Since the war in Europe has ended, and the *alledged cause* of British hostility to the United States no longer exists, some politicians to our astonishment, calculate, or say they calcutate, on peace—yes, on an *honorable* peace.

To overturn this calculation, one question only need be proposed—which, if answered correctly, will exhibit the impracticability of an honorable and amicable adjustment of our differences at this time. *What induced the British government, previous to the declaration of war, to usurp our rights on the ocean, to plunder our property and to steal our citizens?*

She was induced to do so because *she cannot exist without a monopoly of commerce*, and because the U. States presented a very formidable obstacle to that monopoly.

Now the question is, would an honorable peace favor or injure British monopoly?

It would throw open all the ports of the world to the reception of our exports, where their value should recommend them We would become the *carriers* of the world—and in a short time we might rival Britain as a *naval* power, as we have already surpassed her in naval skill. Will the British ministry jeopardise the existence of their government for the sake of humanity and justice? Let the history of that devoted people answer the question.

But this subject is susceptible of other views.

Have the British government ever acted magnanimously in the moment of victory?

Will not the overthrow of Bonaparte, for which they claim the principal credit, whet their ambition. & in all probability stimulate them to attempts at conquest, no matter how foolish or impracticable?

Have the British government *ever forgiven* or will they *ever forgive* the Americans for daring to declare themselves independent!

Is not our *form of government* viewed with jealousy and fear by the British?

Does not the very same reasons exist to induce the British to destroy the new order of things in our country as did exist to induce them to make war first against the French Republic, and lastly against Napoleon?

Those who have been too *negligent* to make themselves acquainted with *British policy*, and who view the government of that nation as being interested to support *civilization*, will doubtless consider our remarks as futile. If the circumstances of the times cannot open their eyes to different propects, we say let them enjoy the pleasures and benefits of the delusion into which they have fallen. One thing appears evident—if they are incapable of seeing, they will not be destitute of the faculty of feeling.

War, we consider inevitable; the end of it cannot be predicted. Wisdom would direct us to prepare for the worst. The taxes should be doubled, that loans might be obtained with greater facility—the army should be increased—the policy of *conciliation* and *compromise* should henceforth cease—reliance ought only to be placed upon the moral and physical strength of the nation; upon its patriotism & upon our cannon and bayonets. We must not look back, but for the object of improvement. We must sink or rise in maintaining the cause of the only free people in the world.

Some persons fear that we are not sufficiently patriotic to make the sacrifices necessary for the preservation of our freedom.

However this may be, so long as the government shall think and act so, nothing can be done and the patriotism of those who are really patriots, will begin to abate. Let what patriotism and what strength there is in the nation, be called into action—and there is, there can be, no danger.

Since the above was penned, we have been much gratified to see that the government have determined to prepare for the worst—and are making all the preparations within its power at present to meet the enemy—come when and where they may.

The following is a list of the candidates in this county for the next Legislature:

G. R. TOMPKINS,
H. PAYNE,
T. T. CRITTENDEN,
C. HUMPHRYES,
W. T. BARRY,
J. TRUE, Jr.
J. M'KINLEY,
C. H. ALLEN,
M. FLOURNOY.

FOR CONGRESS,
HENRY CLAY.

We are authorised to state that J. H. HAWKINS, esq. is not a candidate, as has been reported.

☞ The election will commence on Monday next.

TO THE EDITORS,

FROM WASHINGTON CITY, *July* 17, 1814.

"Enclosed you will find an official account of the battle at Chippeway. It reflects great honor on our arms. General Brown intends to advance until he forms a junction with com. Chauncey at fort George and thence proceed to Kingston.

"The British have been reinforced in the bay—have again entered the Patuxent, and destroyed all the tobacco they had previously left at Benedict. Com. Barney is stationed below that village—but has yet done nothing. Part of Wellington's army has arrived at Quebec, and the rest are daily expected from Bordeaux. *Tobias Lear*, formerly American consul in the Mediterranean, has been appointed Accountant in the War Department in the place of Mr. Simmons, who has, as he long ago ought to have been—dismissed. It is understood that General M'Arthur has not resigned, as was reported."

DEFEAT OF THE BRITISH AT CHIPPEWAY, BY THE AMERICAN ARMY, UNDER GEN. BROWN.

Letter from Maj. Gen. Brown to the Secretary of War, dated July 6, 1814, Chippeway Plain.

SIR,

Excuse my silence;—I have been much employed. Fort Erie did not, as I assured you it would not, detain us a single day. At 11 o'clock of the night of the 4th I arrived at this place with the reserve, Gen. Scott having taken the position about noon with the van. My arrangements for turning and taking in rear the enemy's position, east of Chippeway, were made; but Gen. Reall suspecting our intention of adhering to the rule, that it is better to give than to receive the attack, came from behind his works at 5 o'clock P. M. in order of battle. We did not baulk him; and before *six* his line was broken and his force defeated; leaving *four hundred men, killed and wounded on the field behind him.* He was closely pressed, and would have been utterly ruined, but for the proximity of his works, behind which he fled for shelter. The wounded of the enemy and of our own army must be attended to, they will be removed to Buffalo which, with my limited means of transportation, will require a day or two. This done, I shall advance, not doubting but that the gallant and accomplished troops I lead, will break down all opposition between me and Lake Ontario; when, if the fleet meet us, well; and if not, under the favour of Heaven, we will so behave as to avoid disgrace. My detailed account shall follow in a day or two.

I am, Sir, with the highest respect, &c.
JACOB BROWN.

Hon. Gen. John Armstrong,
Secretary of War.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Maj. Gen. Brown has the gratification to say that the soldiers of the 2d division, west of the Niagara, merit greater applause than he is able to bestow in general orders, they merit the highest approbation of his country. The conduct of Brig. Gen. Scott's brigade, which had the opportunity to engage the whole force of the enemy, the greater part, it is believed, within the peninsula, removes on the day of this battle, the reflection on our country, that its reputation in arms is yet to be established. This brigade consists of the 6th, 11th, and 25th regts. and a detachment of the 22d. Towson's company of artillery, which was attached to it, gallantly commenced, and with it, sustained the action.

The volunteers and Indians performed their part; they drove the enemy's Indians and light troops until they met the British army; they merit the general's approbation.

In the report of killed and wounded, the names of the wounded officers will be given, in order that they may be rewarded with that honorable mention which is due to others.

By order of Maj. Gen. BROWN,
Col. GARDENER, Ad. Gen.

☞ We understand that the American loss in the above battle was 70 or 80 killed and 120 wounded:—of the officers, there were killed and wounded one Colonel, one Major, 3 Captains and several Lieutenants;—Major Wood of the U. States engineers killed and Colonel Campbell wounded dangerously.

Extract of a letter from one of the officers of the late United States frigate Essex, to his friend in this city.

"January 13th, made the Continent of South America, in lat. 33, 46, S. We cruized down the coast to the northward. 21st, arrived at Valparaiso, and cruized off their until January 30, when we ran in and anchored. February 3, the English frigate Phoebe, of 36 guns, mounting 49, and sloop of war Cherub of 28, mounting thirty 32 pound carronades, came to anchor in the port, and a few days afterwards put to sea, and from this time kept in the mouth of the harbor blockading us. Though captain Porter made every attempt to bring the Phoebe to a single engagement with us, the English commandant refused to fight us alone, notwithstanding his superiority of force. We once saw the frigate a little separated from and to windward of her consort; and, supposing this was intended as a challenge, we immediately went out to fight her; but the cowards immediately ran for the sloop, and then hove about and stood after us together until we returned to anchor. We were now convinced we could outsail them and therefore prepared for sea, with an intention to run from them, unless one would come at a time.

"March 28th, being ready for sea, and having a fresh gale, we put to sea, intending to give them a chase fight until we could get out of their shot: but in doubling round the point of the bay, a heavy squall struck us, carried away our maintopmast, and drowned several men We immediately put about ship and stood in again; but, in consequence of the loss of our mast, we could not reach our old anchorage. We came to anchor in another bay under cover of the guns of the fort.

"Being in a neutral port, we supposed ourselves secure from an attack; and, therefore, began to clear the wreck as our mast still hung over the side. But the two English ships came in and attacked us in this distress and confusion. They lay off at a distance under our stern, and with their long guns raked us every shot. We had only two guns out of the stern, that would reach them. Our carronades did not carry more than half way. The two long guns were so well worked as to make both the enemy's vessels to haul off and repair, but they returned soon to the attack. Our gallant crew, stimulated by the determined and judicious conduct of our valiant captain, stood the slaughter with unparalleled bravery. The engagement lasted two hours and 25 minutes. Our cables were cut away, and no sail could be set, as all that were not entangled by the broken mast had their haulyards shot away.

"Our ship caught fire several times, and one or two violent explosions took place; but the undaunted Yankees suffered nothing to discourage them, until our powder grew short. At the surrender of our ship we had only two or three kegs of powder on board; 15 or 20 of our guns were shot away or disabled, and only 65 of our men well and able to stand to their guns. 160 men were killed and wounded. The ward room, cockpit and steerage were full of wounded, besides many of the birth-decks. It was necessary to amputate 9 limbs. We had about 20 men so badly burnt that 8 of them died shortly afterwards.

"March 30 and 31st, removed all the wounded to sick quarters on shore, and all the officers went on parole. April 27, sailed in the Essex Junior with the prisoners, &c. for the United States, and doubled Cape Horn in the cold month of May. Crossed the Equator on the 14th of June, and arrived at New-York on the 7th of July."

NEW-YORK, July 7.

The John Adams, capt. Angus, is below—our boat has not yet returned—nothing new has transpired. A sloop has just arrived that hailed her—said she "had despatches for government."—*Gazette.*

A gentleman has arrived in this city from Bermuda, which place he left on the 16th of June; he states, that 4 ships of the line with troops on board, had sailed from Bermuda, destined for some part of our sea board, and that Admiral Cochrane with 4 more ships of the line and several frigates, &c. with troops, were to depart for the American coast on the 20th of June. The gentleman further stated, that orders had been given at Bermuda, for temporary barracks to be immediately built, for the accommodation of 25,000 troops.

Mer. Adv.

An intelligent passenger in the cartel schr. Oscar, who left Bermuda the 19th of June, and arrived a few days since at Newport, R. I. states, that the expedition preparing under Cochrane, consisted of 9 *sail of the line*, 13 *frigates, besides transports*, and 15,000 *troops*.—Nine thousand of the troops had within a short time arrived from England, and were then constantly on shore, recruiting their health, preparatory to the expedition.

Cochran was to sail with his squadron for our coast, about the 1st of July.

Our informant says, various opinions as to the destination of the expedition were stated at Bermuda. Some supposed the Chesapeake, some New-Orleans the object. May we not suppose New-York? *Columbian.*

Baltimore, July 11.

A gentleman of this city has received a letter from a gentleman of great respectability in London, dated 10th May, 1814, which states—"That there is no prospect of a peace arising out of the expected negociations at Gottenburgh—the British government will send Commissioners to meet our ministers, but such conditions will be proposed as America cannot accept—that transports have been sent to Bourdeaux to carry the British troops from France directly to America, and that the people of the U. S. may quickly expect the war to be carried on against them in the most vindictive and sanguinary manner."

PHILADELPHIA, July 8.

By a letter from Sackett's Harbor we learn that on the 27th ult. the U. States Squadron were ALL ready for sea. A Nation's hopes and prayers go with them.

We understand that Mr. Grundy has resigned his seat in Congress, on account of the long and continued ill health of his family, which renders his presence at home indispensible.—*Nashville Clarion.*

CHILLICOTHE, July 21.

An express has just arrived from Greenville, by whom we are much pleased to learn, that the Indians have met the commissioners on the part of the U. S. that they are peaceable—that they are willing to take up the hatchet with us, & that there is no doubt but a treaty will be concluded with them.

WASHINGTON CITY, July 9.

Copy of a letter from capt. J. H. Dent, to the secretary of the navy, dated

Charleston, 2d July, 1814.

SIR—I have this moment received the melancholy information of the loss of the U. States schooner Alligator in Port Royal It appears she was upset at anchor, by a violent tornado or whirlwind. Lieut. Bassett, with eleven of the crew, are only saved. Midshipmen Braisford and Rogerson, with 25 men, unfortunately lost. By the next mail I shall be enabled to forward to you lieut. Bassett's report.

I have the honor to be with great respect, your obedient servant,

J. H. DENT.

Hon. W. Jones.

W. ESSEX & SON,

HAVE just received from Philadelphia and New York, an additional supply of BOOKS, consisting of the latest and most valuable publications. 30-tf July 25, 1814

MERINO SHEEP AT AUCTION.

Will be sold on SATURDAY, the 10th of August,
12 Choice full blooded, and
20 3-4ths & 7-8ths MerinoRams, of a superior quality.
3 full blooded Ewes, and one full blooded Ewe Lamb.
5 three quarter blooded Ewes.
30 half blooded Ewes—and
60 common Ewes.

Terms—6 months credit—approved negotiable paper. Sale will take place at the stone house on the hill, at 10 o'clock precisely.

D. BRADFORD, Auc.

July 22, 1814. 30

MACHINE CARDS.

SEVERAL Sets now on hand and others will shortly arrive, from the New York Manufacturing Company—Orders can now be filled more expeditiously than formerly—the company having annexed additional Machinery to their establishment.

30-3t LEWIS SANDERS.

FOR SALE,
A TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE,

TWENTY by twenty-four feet, completely finished, with a small Brick Shop attached thereto; there is every necessary building for a small family, which is entirely new and neatly finished—the back yard enclosed with plank, and the lot enclosed in the best manner with good cedar posts. Also, ONE ACRE LOT, well enclosed and set with clover, convenient to the above lot.

EZEKIEL BLACKWELL.

N. B There is also a complete set of CABINET TOOLS, which he wishes to dispose of on good terms—with 12 or 13 thousand feet of good Plank, which is well chosen and ready for immediate use. 30-3t E. B.

Main Street, Richmond, K. July 25, 1814.

KENTUCKY,
Nicholas Circuit, Set June Term, 1814.

JOHN BRYAN, complt. against
SAMUEL BLYTHE, defendant, } In Ch'ry.

THIS day came the complainant by his counsel, and the defendant not having entered his appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth; therefore, on the motion of the complainant, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on or before the first day of the next September term of this court and answer the complainant's bill, or on failure thereof, the same shall be taken as confessed against him: that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorised newspaper in this state for eight weeks successively.

A copy. Attest, 30-8

LEWIS H. ARNOLD, c. n. c. c

KENTUCKY,
Nicholas Circuit, Set. June Term, 1814.

John Geoghegan, complt. against
Samuel Blythe, defendant, } In Ch'ry.

THIS day came the complainant by his counsel & the defendant not having entered his appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth; therefore, on the motion of the complainant, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on or before the nrst day of the next September term of this court, and answer the complainant's bill, or on failure thereof, the same shall be taken as confessed against him: that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorised news paper in this state for eight weeks successively.

A copy. Attest, 30 8

LEWIS H. ARNOLD, c. n. c. c.

NOTICE.

THE Gentlemen of Fayette and the adjacent counties are invited to form an Association, under the name and style of the "KENTUCKY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY" The objects of this association will be, to promote agricultural knowledge, to improve the breed of cattle and stock of every description, to establish a Public Fair for the sale and exhibition of stock, and to obtain and diffuse important and useful information on all subjects relating to the various branches of agriculture.

The utility of such an institution, and the happy effects likely to result from it, are too obvious to require an elaborate explanation. We will briefly suggest a few, out of the many advantages, which it will produce to society. It has for its objects public good and private interest. It will open new and valuable sources of information to the farmers and graziers of the country. It will afford them a ready market, in which they may dispose of the produce of their industry to the best advantage, and on the most reasonable terms. It will give them an opportunity of improving the breed of their cattle and stock, by enabling them to procure the best of every species. It will free them from all risk of imposition and fraud in their purchases, by the publicity and notoriety of sale. And, lastly, it will stimulate them to a laudable pride in the quality of their stock, which cannot fail to be beneficial to themselves and useful to the country.

Gentlemen from every part of the state are solicited to give their countenance and aid to this valuable institution.—Every gentleman, when he joins the society, shall pay into the general fund the sum of ten dollars, which shall be appropriated in awarding premiums to best and finest specimens of each kind of stock that may be exhibited on the days of public Fair

The Officers of the society shall consist of a President, a Vice-President, a Secretary of Committee, and a Corresponding Secretary, who shall be chosen by the members of the association. A Committee of Arrangement shall be appointed, whose duty it will be to designate the time and place of holding the Fairs, to superintend the sales, to inspect the stock that may be exhibited, to decide on their respective merits, and award the premiums due to each.

As soon as a sufficient number of subscribers shall be obtained, the society will be organized, and proceed with the arrangements necessary to effect the object proposed. Subscription papers will be left at the offices of the Gazette and Reporter, to which gentlemen in the neighborhood may subscribe their names. Gentlemen at a distance who may desire to become members of the association, will please to notify the editors of the above mentioned papers, by letter or otherwise, of their wish.

NOTICE.

I WISH to hire, FORTY or FIFTY labouring men, for whom the highest price in Cash will be given, for one month or longer.

30-3 CHARLES WILKES.

WANTED TO PURCHASE OR HIRE.

A FIRST rate Female Servant well acquainted with Cooking.—Also, wanted to hire several Negroes for farming purposes.

JAMES PRENTISS.

Lexington, June 27, 1814. 27-5t

MILITARY ACADEMY.

MAJOR R. J. DUNN,
Late Principal of the Philadelphia Military Academy,

Respectfully informs the gentlemen of Lexington and its vicinity, that he will open his Academy on obtaining a certain number of subscribers. The branches taught, will be

CAVALRY & INFANTRY DISCIPLINE,
AS ADOPTED FOR THE U. S ARMY.
BROAD SWORD EXERCISE, AND
CUT & THRUST, with the principles of
ATTACK & DEFENCE AGAINST CAVALRY AND INFANTRY,
ON FOOT, AND ALSO ON HORSE-BACK, IN SPEED.

MR D particularly solicits the patronage of the military gentlemen of Lexington, and assures them that no exertions of his shall be wanting to merit their confidence.

As to his experience and abilities, he refers such gentlemen as will honor the institution, to Captain David Castleman and Dr. Smith.

For terms and entrance, please to apply at Mr. Roberts's boarding house, corner of Main street, on Mill street, every morning from 10 until 12 o'clock, and every afternoon from 4 until 6.

As soon as he obtains the requisite number he will give notice of the time and place for intsruction.

N. B—He will give private lessons to such gentlemen as wish it, at their own houses.

30 Lexington, July 25

FOR SALE

A young and healthy BLACK WOMAN—she is a cook and general house servant.

Apply at the office of the Gazette.

July 25th, 1814. 30-3

WANTED TO HIRE

A NEGRO GIRL, about twelve years old, to nurse a child—liberal wages will be given, and paid weekly if necessary. A line addressed to R. D. at Mr. Roberts's boarding house, will be attended to. 30-3

M'CULLOUGH & FOSTER
[*Merchant Tailors.*]

HAVE just received an additional supply of fine cloths, super superfine do. figured Mersailles Waistcoating—and United States officers' Infantry and Cavalry buttons—they assure those gentlemen who may please to call on them, they may depend on having their work done with the greatest despatch and punctuality—and in the most elegant manner.

16 April 18.

LOOK HERE!

WE will give constant employ to four or six JOURNEYMEN BOOKBINDERS, and Nine or Ten Dollars per week Wages, board and washing.

WM. ESSEX & SON.

Lexington, Ky. July 21, 1814. 30-3

*** Three or four Lads of respectable connections will be taken as Apprentices to the Bookbinding Business.

JUST PUBLISHED

And for sale at this office and at W. Essex's Book-Store,

"*An Epitome of the Commentaries of Sir Wm Blackstone on the Laws of England, adapted to the practice in the U States*"—which contains the essence of Blackstone's Commentaries, and gives a correct idea of

The Nature of Law
The absolute rights of Individuals
The People—whether Aliens or Citizens
Husband and Wife
Corporations
Property
Conveyances—whether by deed or devise
Things personal
Courts
The pursuit of remedies by action
Proceedings in equity
Crimes and punishments
Offences against public justice, public peace
public trade, and public economy
Homicide
Personal offences
Offences against property
Means of preventing offences—and
Criminal prosecutions.

This work will be an inestimable treasure to those who have not time or opportunity to consult larger law tracts—and from its cheapness, will enable every individual who desires information, to procure it.

Price 50 Cents.

*** A liberal discount to those who purchase a quantity.

George G. Ross,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

WILL attend the courts of Fayette, and the adjacent circuits. He may be met with by those who should be disposed to employ him, at his residence, in Lexington.

February 7, 1814.

VALUABLE PROPERTY
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber will sell that part of his property lying on Main street, Lexington, Ky. 27 feet front, extending back 80 feet to a ten feet alley, and bordering on said alley 27 feet. There are two Stores on said ground; the situation for business is matchless, and the only property that can be purchased on that st. Terms will be made known by applying to the subscriber, living on Russell's road, near Lexington. A small invoice of Goods for sale, amount $1600, on a liberal credit.

DANIEL WHITE.

N. B.—I want to purchase a Negro Boy of good character, aged from 18 to 21, accustomed to country work, ploughing, gardening and wagon driving—for such, a generous price will be given. I also want to sell a negro boy about 20 years of age, stout built, active and strong, fit for any kind of work. D. W.

July 25, 1814 30-tf

Adjutant Gen's. Office, 8th Military District.
H. Q. CHILLICOTHE, July 13, 1814.

GENERAL ORDERS.

All non-commissioned officers and privates, of the artillery, 1st and 4th regiments of infantry, prisoners of war, in this district, will repair without delay to this place and report to the officer superintending the recruiting service. By command,

C. S. TODD,
Act Adjutant Gen

A FEW THOUSAND
BEST ENGLISH QUILLS,
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Just Printed and for sale at this Office,
GAMUTS,
REPLEVIN BONDS, (for Sheriffs & Constables)
WARRANTS,
WRITS,
AND AN ASSORTMENT OF
MILITARY BLANKS.

Negotiable Notes,
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Silver Plating & Brass Foundery.

I. & E. WOODRUFF,

RESPECTFUULLY inform their friends and the public in general, that they still continue to carry on the above business in all their branches at their former stand opposite Lewis Sanders, on Main-street, Lexington.—They return their sincere thanks for past patronage, and hope by their strict attention to business, to merit its continuance.

THEY HAVE AND INTEND KEEPING ON HAND,

An elegant assortment of

Plated Bridle Bits, Stirrup Irons, &c.

OF THE MOST FASHIONABLE PATTERNS,

Which they will sell much lower than has ever been sold in the western country. Country merchants can be supplied at the Philadelphia prices.

ALL KINDS OF

Carriage and Harness Mounting, Carriage and Gig Springs, Coach Lace, Fringe and Tassels.

ALSO, A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Brass Candlesticks, Andirons, Shovels & Tongs, Door Knockers, &c.

Which they will dispose of very low for Cash,

ALL KINDS OF

Brass Work for Machinery, Clock Work, &c.

CAST ON THE SHORTEST NOTCE.

Still Cocks, Rivets, Gun Mountings, &c.

ALWAYS ON HAND.

They have just received an extensive assortment of

Saddlery, &c.

All of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms for Cash

☞ Two or three Journeymen wanted immediately to work at the white-smith business Also, two or three Apprentices wanted to the above business.

Two or three apprentices wanted to learn the Silver Plating business.

The highest price in Cash will be given for old COPPER, BRASS & PEWTER.

Lexington, April 4, 1814. 14-tf

Greenville Springs.

THE Subscriber takes this method to inform the public that he has taken the Greenville Springs, near Harrodsburg, and will be ready by the 20th inst. to receive boarders; he pledges himself every thing in his power shall be done to render the situation of those who may call on him comfortable.—The large and numerous buildings on the premises will enable him to accommodate a large company He will be supplied with liquors of every kind—his stables are large and shall be well filled with hay and grain of every kind—he hopes that by an unremitted attention to his duty, he will be enabled to give general satisfaction.

H. PALMER.

April 1814. 15-tf

Doctor Walter Brashear

HAS just taken up his residence in Lexington, and will practice Medicine & Surgery in conjunction with Doctor E. Warfield.

Calls on them at their shop will be particularly attended to by one or the other of them.

19-tf May 10, 1813.

MORRISON, BOSWELL & SUTTON

Have just received a large Assortment of

GOODS,

In addition to their former stock; which will be disposed of on reasonable terms for Cash.

ALSO ON HAND

A large quantity of SAIL DUCK & SEINE TWINE.

Nov. 15, 1813

The Subscriber

HAVING COMMENCED THE

Tanning & Currying Business,

HAS a quantity of LEATHER on hand, which he will dispose of upon moderate terms. He wants two Boys as apprentices to the above business JOHN HULL.

Lexington, January 19, 1814 4-tf.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 17th ultimo, a mulatto boy named JESSE, about 5 feet 8 inches high, and 18 years of age; he has worked some time at the Carpenter's trade—he took with him a callico and check shirt—had on a snuff coloured cloth coat and fur hat. The above reward will be given for securing him in any jail, and all reasonable expenses if delivered in Lexington.

DAVID MEGOWAN.

May 6, 1814. 19-tf

NEW GOODS.

E. WARFIELD is just receiving from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and now opening at his store next door to Tilford, Scott and Trotter's, a large and general assortment of MERCHANDIZE, suitable for the spring season, which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms for cash, by the piece, or retail; among these goods may be found some choice articles, to wit:

Best Cotton Cards, No. 10,
Waldron's Grass and Corn Scythes,
Elegant fancy patterns of New-England cotton cloth,
Stripes and Plaids,
A variety of fashionable Straw Bonnets,
Boots and Shoes of every kind,
Mantuas, Levantine and Virginia Silks,
Fancy Muslins,
Linen Cambrick,
Assorted Silk Velvets,
Do. Do. Ribbands,
Elegant new patterns of Paper Hangings,
Queens and Glass Ware,
China, Tea and Table Setts,
Ironmongery of every description,
Groceries,
Teas of the best quality,
Best Coffee,
Segars of all kind,
Iron and Nails,
Currying Knives,
Curriers' Fleshers,
Venering Saws, Cut Saws, Mill Saws,
Whip Saws, Hand Saws,

And a great variety of spring fancy Goods.

FOR SALE,

A quantity of good Cotton Bagging ready for delivery.

WANTED,

A few tons of good clean HEMP, for which the highest price will he given in money.

March 22, 1814 12-tf

Coach and Harness Making.

ASHTON, BEACH & NEILL

CARRY on the above business on Main-Cross street, and flatter themselves from their experience in the first shops in New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, to be able tofinish their work in a style not inferior to any heretofore finished in the western country. Orders respectfully solicited.

Lexington, December 6, 1813. 49—tf

MRS. BROWN has just received from Philadelphia an assortment of the most fashionable STRAW HATS & BONNETS, viz:

PERRY'S with cockades,
DECATUR'S Do.
RIDING, Do. &c. &c.

13-tf March 28, 1814.

COCHRAN & OVERTON.

DOCTOR COCHRAN has removed his residence from his late habitation to the house recently built by Mr. Samuel Redd, on Limestone street, a few doors from Mr. Postlethwait's Inn, nearly opposite the Jail and in view of the Hotel, where he will continue to practice PHYSIC, SURGERY & MIDWIFERY, in all such cases as may be entrusted to his care in town and in the adjacent country. Having commenced a partnership with *Doctor James Overton*, either of them may be consulted at any time at their shop, in the lower story of the above described dwelling. Doctors Cochran and Overton pledge themselves to bestow their undivided attention upon the duties of their profession, and to make it as serviceable to society as its nature and their best exertions can produce.

Dec. 28, 1813. 1-tf

DOMESTIC GOODS.

R. MEGOWAN & Co.

No. 44, Mainstreet,

HAVE just received 24 packages of

STRIPES, CHECKS, | *CHAMBRAYS, SHIRTINGS, &c. &c.*

The whole of which are offered for sale on the most reasonable terms, by the PACKAGE. 6

A BOUNTY OF 124 DOLLARS

AND 160 acres of land will be given to each able bodied recruit, between the age of 18 and 40 years, who will enlist in the 2d rifle regiment for 5 years or during the war, 50 dollars in hand, 50 dollars when mustered and the balance when discharged. Pay, 8 dollars per month during service.

Young men desirous of entering the army will find the *rifle* service, both active and honorable—*non-commissioned officers* are much wanted—those who apply *first* of suitable capacity, will be appointed. Any person furhisl ing a recruit shall receive 8 dollars.

J. HEDDELSON, Lieut.
2d Regt. Riflemen.

Lexington, May 30

THE Subscriber wishes to hire three or four NEGRO MEN, for whom a liberal price will be given in Cash.

DANIEL LAYTON.

Lexington, May 30, 22-tf

Brass Foundery.

I. & E. WOODRUFF, & Co.

CONTINUE the above business at their former stand, and by arrangements lately made, they are enabled to conduct it on a more extensive scale, and to execute every species of casting in Brass or Copper in the best manner and on short notice. A supply of CLOCK WORK, GUN MOUNTING, ANDIRONS, SHOVELS & TONGS, BELLS, &c. always ready. Two or three apprentices, about 16 or 17 years of age, will be taken.

3-tf January 22, 1814.

R. Megowan & Co.

Give five dollars in cash, for good merchantable

HEMP,

At their Rope walk, in the suburbs of the town, on Russell s road.

6-tf February 7, 1814.

THOS. H. PINDELL,

IS just receiving in addition to his former stock, a complete and splendid assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

Suitable to the present and approaching seasons, which he will dispose of on good terms at his stand formerly occupied by J. & D. Maccoun, opposite the Court-house, on Main-street.

13-tf Lexington, March 28, 1815.

THE Subscriber has on hand at his Smith Shop, formerly occupied by Wm. Hart, an assortment of the following articles of a superior quality, all of which will be sold on reasonable terms for cash or the usual credits, viz:

Warranted Axes	*Hammers*
Steeled Hoes	*Wedges*
Carey Ploughs	*Drawing Knives*
Common ditto,	*Chains of all kinds*
Grubbing Hoes	*Shovels and Tongs*
Mattocks	*Cranes*
Hinges of all descriptions	*Pothooks*
Carpenters, Hatchets	*Skimmers*
Hand Axes	*Ladles*
Fleshforks.	

The subscriber having five Forges, will be able to execute large jobs on the shortest notice—Horse shoeing will be particularly and carefully attended to.

R. DOWNING.

Lexington, Feb. 26, 1814. 9-tf

LEVI L. TODD,

WILL PRACTISE LAW in the Fayette, Bourbon and Scott circuit courts—his place of residence is Lexington.

Sept. 6, 1813 36-tf

STEAM MILL COTTON FACTORY.

LEWIS SANDERS and Co. have recommenced their Cotton Spinning Factory, by Steam, at *Sanders*, two and a half miles west of Lexington. The Steam Engine built and constructed by Daniel Large, engineer, Philadelphia, upon Watt and Boltons' plan, with some of his own improvements.

Their Cotton Yarn will be sold at the old prices at the factory, and at the store of John Scott, jr. in town.

No. 8.	83 cents	No. 15	125 cents
9	87½	16	131¼
10	94	17	137½
11	100	18	144
12	108	19	150
13	112½	20	156¼
14	118¾	21	162½

Families and Manufacturers will find great advantage from the use of the short hank in preference to the long, being more even and regular as to size and less liable to tangle from handling, particularly in dyeing.

Our hanks are made of seven skeins, eighty threads in a skein, one and a half yards round, making eight hundred and forty yards in each hank—as many hanks as weighs a pound is the number. No. 10 is ten hanks of 840 yards each, is eight thousand four hundred yards, equal to two dozen and four cuts of the guage reele of 120 threads two & a half yards round.

Wanted at the factory, Tallow, Hogs Lard and most of the articles usually sold at market.

Lexington, May 16, 1814. 20--tf.

COLEMAN, MEGOWAN & MAJOR.

HAVE established a COMMISSION STORE at New-Orleans. They have an extensive warehouse for storing goods, &c. and transact every descriptisn of business in their line on reasonable terms.

29-tf May 11, 1814.

LOTTERY,

FOR THE DISPOSAL OF A VALUABLE COLLECTION OF

PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS, EGRAVINGS, SCARCE BOOKS, AND FINE TONED VIOLIN.

SCHEME.

1 *Prize*	A most excellent Violin valvalued at	$100 00
2 *Prizes*	Beautiful views from nature, elegantly framed, at $75 each	150 00
2 do.	Highly finished emblematical figures, Harmony and Meekness, at 60dollars each	120 00
2 do.	Romantic Scenes, embellished with Banditti, highly picteresque, at $45 each	90 00
2 do.	Rural subjects. Children feeding chickens and goats. Framed & Glazed, $25 each	50 00
1 do.	A beautiful view of the Slate Iron Works, do. do. $20	20 00
5 do.	Very interesting views in the United States, do. do. $18 each	90 00
4 do	Landscapes. Morning, Evening, Autumn, & a view, do. do $15 each,	60 00
2 do.	Do. Windsor Castle and Batton bridge, views England, do. do. 10 each,	20 00
2 do.	Do. New-York & Richmond, without frames. $7 50 each	15 00
4 do	Do. Fancy subjects, by Paul Sandley, do. do. $5 each	20 00
5 do.	Flower Pieces, colored from nature, intended for skreens, do. do. $2 50 each	12 50
25 do.	Prints of various interesting subjects, without frames, $2 each	50 00
18 do.	do. do. do. do. do. do. $1 50 each	27 00
20 do.	do do. do. do. do. do. $1 each	20 00
11 do.	do. do. do. 50 cents each,	5 50
1 do.	Of Books—Gravesend's Mathematical Element's, 2 vol. 20 dollars	20 00
1 do.	Of Gregory's Euclid, Greek and Latin, Folio, 1 vol. $16	16 00
1 do.	Of Sir Isaac Newton's Principia, 4to 1 vol. 12 dollars	12 00
1 do.	Of Halley's Astronomy, 4to 1 vol. 12 dollars	12 00
1 do.	Of De l' Hospital's Conic Sections, 4to 1 vol. 8 dollars	8 00
1 do.	Of Potter's Antiquities, embellished with plates, 8vo. 2 vol. $7 50	7 50
1 do.	Of Martin's Philosophy, do. do. 8vo. 1 vol. 3 dollars	3 00
1 do.	Of Davidson's Virgil—Latin and English, 8vo 1 vol. 2 dollars	2 00
1 do.	Of Browne's Viridarium Poeticum, 8vo. 1 vol. 1 dollar 50	1 50
3 do.	Of Walker's Dictionary, History America, Blair's Lectures, 1 dol. each,	3 00
2 do.	Of Percival's Tales, Buckanan's Synta, 50 cents, each	1 00

120 *Prizes*
192 Blanks.

312 Tickets at $3 each, is $936 00

Not two Blanks to a Prize.

Drawing to be on Wednesday, the 27th of July, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and the prizes delivered immediately after the drawing.

Tickets to be purchased of Mr. William Essex, Jr.—Mr L. Hawkins—Mr. D Bradford—Mr. Usher, Senior—Mr. L. Sanders.

MANAGERS.

MR. J BRADFORD, CAPT. FOWLER,
MR D BRADFORD, MR. C. COYLE,
MR. USHER, Senior.

MR. ROBINSON, Agent.

June 20. 52—tf

James B. January,

Has removed his office to the lower house in Frazier's new row, two doors below the Collector's office, on Upper-street.

Lexington, January 31, 1813. 5

DAVID TODD

HAS just opened a new importation of GOODS from Philadelphia, at his stand in the stone house near the market house.

He has COFFEE and Orleans SUGAR by the barrel.

20 Lexington, May 16, 1814.

COTTON & SUGAR.

JUST received, 75 bales prime New-Orleans COTTON, 20,000 lbs. first quality SUGAR. For sale by

J. P. SCHATZELL.

Lexington, June 6, 1814. 23-tf

THE SUBSCRIBERS wish to purchase three or four hundred Cords of WOOD, to be delivered at their Steam Mill in course of the ensuing summer and fall. They also wish to purchase a few thousand bushels of Stone Coal, to be either delivered at the Mill or some convenient landing on the Kentucky river.

16 JOHN H. MORTON & Co.

Lexington Steam Mill, April 15.

BANK SHARES—FOR SALE,

FIFTY SHARES in the Bank of Kentucky

LEWIS SANDERS.

June 21st, 1814. 25-tf

WOOD, &c. WANTED.

THE Subscriber wishes to purchase 200 Cords of BLUE ASH or HICKORY, to be delivered at his Brewery, in the course of the summer aud fall.

He also wishes to hire from next September or October, for six months or longer, four or five smart and active BLACK MEN, to work in the Brewery. None but those of good character will be engaged. For such, liberal wages will be given.

Wanted also to hire, by the year, a COOPER who understands making tight Casks. Liberal wages will be given for an attentive good workman.

JOHN COLEMAN,
Lexington Brewery.

Lexington, June 9, 1814.

☞ FOR SALE at the Brewery, two large PUMPS, each 23 feet long, with Iron Rods and Bands complete. 24-tf

NOTICE.

ALL THOSE indebted to *Lowry & Shaw*, either by bond, note or book account, are requested to come forward and make immediate payment—those excepted having running accounts under special agreement. The business will continue to be conducted under the firm of

LOWRY & SHAW.

June 29, 1813. 26-tf

THE highest price in CASH will be given for a Hand to bore in a well. Apply to H. C. Ellis, in Lexington, or Charles Ellis, Mountsterling. June 28. 26

WHOLESALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, for negotiable notes at 4, 6 and 8 months, a large stock of MERCHANDIZE, consisting of the following articles, viz:

Cloths, fine & coarse Cassimers & woollens Stockinett & kerseynett
Swansdown, toilinett, and summer vesting
Flannels, white, black, red, green & yellow
Coatings, blankets, & carpeting
Manchester cords and velvets
Cotton hose, men's and women's
Cotton sleeves
Irish linens and sheetings, 3-4, 4-4, and 6-4 checks
300 ps. 4-4 & 6-4 white & col'd. cam. muslins
30 doz. Levantine, damask and serge 5-4, 6-4, 7-4 and 8-4
French silk shawls
Cotton shawls, flags, & pocket handkfs.
2000 pieces ribbon, assorted

50 doz. extra large white and col'd. kid gloves
An assortment of cotton lace and edging
Silk & cotton umbrellas, tapes and bobbins
White and coloured thread, sewing silk, and boss cotton
Green senshaws, fancy bonnet silks, pink crapes, sarsnets, and peelongs
10 bales India muslins calicoes, Madras and Romall handkfs.
Long cloth shirting & blue nankeen
500 pieces domestic cotton goods
5000 lbs. Rhode Island spun cotton, superior quality.
Women's & children's morrocco and leather shoes
Men's coarse do.
A few doz. morocco skins, hat-linings, &c.

HARDWARE

500 doz. knives and forks, assorted
Pen-knives, razors, scissors and needles
300 packet pins
An assortment of gilt and plated buttons
An assortment of ivory and crooked combs, and combs in cases
3000lbs. German steel, warranted good

8 faggots English
Crowley's do. No. 3
Metal, brass and plated candlesticks
Stock locks, all sizes
20 doz. German and cast-steel hand saws
10 dozen brass backed do. different seizes
Cotton cards, screws, japanned ware, wire, &c &c.

GROCERIES.

40 barrels Coffee and loaf sugar
10 qr. casks Medeira wine
10 do. Teneriffe do.
do. Port do.
10 bbls French brandy 4th proof
10 do. Jamaica rum
10 do. gin
Allspice, pepper, ginger, chocolate, cloves and nutmegs

Copperas, allum, madder, roll brimstone and indigo
Gunpowder, imperial, hyson and young hyson teas
10 crates queens' ware
A quantity of post and writing paper
Pittsburgh white and green glass-ware
60 boxes Geneva window-glass

J. P. SCHATZELL.

Lexington, April 7. 15

TO CLOSE A CONSIGNMENT,

50 BALES COTTON,

Of prime quality, are offered for sale at Louisville prices. by J. P. SCHATZELL.

June 27, 1814. 26

COTTON MACHINERY FOR SALE.

TWO MULES of 144 Spindles each. Two double throstles, one of 108, and one 96 spindles. Two Carding Engines with breaking and finishing in the same frame, with drawing and roving frames, tin cans, &c. &c. The apparatus complete, so as to spin 60 pounds of cotton per day, if attached to a steady motion. Also, two setts of Machine Cards, just come to hand. The machinery may be purchased either with or without the house in which it now stands. With good security a generous credit will be given.

WILLIAM TOD.

Water street, Lexington, June 27, 1814. 26-tf

Humphrey Sale, Joseph Sale, Edmund Sale and John Sale, sons of Joseph Sale, deceased; and Philip Sale, Henry Sale, Edmund Sale and John Sale, sons of Edmund Sale, dec. Legatees of John Sale, late of the state of Kentucky, deceased

TAKE NOTICE, that I shall at the county court to be holden for the county of Jessamine, on the third Monday in August next, apply to the said court to appoint commissioners to divide the estate of Mr. John Sale, dec. agreeably to the last will and testament of said John Sale, dec. being entitled to one half of said estate, by intermarriage with said Sale's widow. The legatees will also take notice that I shall on the 3d day of September next, after obtaining the order for that purpose proceed to a division of said estate, agreeably to the said will, and continue from day to day until the division shall be effected

JACOB TODHUNTER.

Jessamine county, K June 25, 1814. 26-tf

GEORGE GEIB's

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

MUSIC STORE.

Removed from Poplar row to the brick building on Main-street, adjoining Frazer's corner, & next door above John S Snead's store.

HE returns his thanks to the public for the very distinguished liberality with which they have supported his Music Store and Seminary, since his residence in this place.

He has now on hand a stock of musical instruments of every description equal to any store of the kind in the union—all which he offers for sale at the Philadelphia prices with cost of carriage.

His PIANO FORTES are manufactured by John Geib & Son, who have made upwards of 5000, in Europe and America. The Piano Fortes will be warranted equal in tone and very superior in workmanship to any imported from Europe

PIANO FORTES, as follow:

Eight Grecian Legged three stringed patent,
Six do. Legged two stringed round cornered patent.
Six do. Legged two stringed square cornered patent.
Four do. Legged two stringed plain do. patent.

Military instruments of every description for Bands, Drums, Fifes &c.

A very great and general collection of the most fashionable songs, waltzes, marches, cotillions, dances, &c. of the most celebrated composers. Music for full Orchestre, Quintettes, Quartettes, Trios, Duos, Solos, &c. for all instruments of music—with every composition of merit to be had in the union, with a very great selection of Flute and Violin music.

Progressive lessons and instruction books for all instruments, Roman, German and English fiddle strings, and Piano Porte wire.

Paris Manufactured Fancy Paper for Rooms, Velvet, Satin and Muslin with elegant bordering for do.

PICTURES—Historical, Naval, Religious, Sporting and Domestic.

Playing Cards of every quality.

The discount given in Philadelphia will be given to wholesale purchasers and musicians

24-tf Lexington, June 13, 1814.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Prime Soap & Candle Factory.

THE subscriber having engaged in the above line, able and experienced journeymen from Philadelphia, and having now his establishment in full operation, and on an extensive and useful plan, offers for sale to CONTRACTORS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, and OTHERS, any quantity of excellent soap and candles (dipt and mould) warranted equal in every respect to any manufactured in the Eastern states, and which, on inspection and fairly analysed, will be found to have all the requisite quality, and composed of the best materials. Purchasers may be supplied on the most advantageous terms, by calling on him, examining the present stock, and judging for themselves at his manufactory in Lexington.

THOMAS TIEBATS.

N. B. I will give the usual cash prices for Tallow, Hogslard, Kitchen Grease, Ashes, Potash and all such articles as necessary to the above establishment.

TH. T.

Lexington, March 24th, 1814. 13-tf

HERAN & MAXWELL

HATTERS,

CARRY on business nearly opposite the office of the Kentucky Gazette, on Main-street.—They flatter themselves they will be able to fill all orders in their line to the satisfaction of purchasers, and on good terms.

26 Lexington, June 25, 1815.

STATE OF KENTUCKY,

FAYETTE CIRCUIT, Sct. June Term, 1814.

PRUDENCE M'MURRY, complt. against THO. M'MURRY, defendant. } In Chancery.

THIS day came the complainant by her attorney, and the defendant Tho. M'Murry having failed to enter his appearance herein agreeably to law, and the rules of this court; and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the said Thomas M'Murry is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth; therefore, on the motion of the said complainant, it is ordered unless the said defendant shall appear here on the first day of our next September term and answer the complainant's bill that the same will be taken and considered as confessed against him: and it is further ordered that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorised paper of this commonwealth for eight weeks successively agreeable to law.

A copy. Attest,

28-8p THO. BODLEY, c. F. c. c.

NEW GOODS.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

No. 44—MAIN-STREET.

ROBERT MEGOWAN & Co. have just received from Philadelphia an entire new assortment of Merchandize, consisting of AMERICAN MANUFACTURED, BRITISH, FRENCH and INDIA } GOODS.

Also, a large assortment of GLASS and HARD WARE.

Country Merchants and others will find the assortment complete and laid in on good terms.

☞ Sugar and Prime Cotton by the pound or bale.

☞ Cash given for HEMP.

20 Lexington, May 14, 1814.

BOOTS & SHOES.

L. & G. YOUNG

RETURN their sincere thanks to their friends and the public in general for the liberal support received since they commenced at their established stand, on Main street, Lexington—where they continue to manufacture, and have now on hand

A large and elegant assortment of gentlemen's

BOOTS & SHOES,

made of the best Philadelphia leather in the newest fashion—ALSO,

LADIES SHOES,

of the neatest and latest fashion. All of which they offer at wholesale or retail.

Lexington, K. Nov. 8, 1813—45--tf

JAMES EADS

Wants to purchase a large quantity of

LOCUST POSTS AND BLUE ASH RAILS,

Delivered in Lexington—for which he will give the highest price in CASH.

27--3t* July 4.

T. H. PINDELL has received a consignment of best Pittsburg *GRASS SCYTHES*, which he offers at $ 22 per dozen.

25-tf Lexington, June 20, 1814.

FOR SALE,

A MALE SERVANT,

About 30 years of age—He is an excellent carriage driver, and used to horses—he has been also acustomed to waiting in a house. Terms, 6 months—negotiable paper.

D. BRADFORD, Auct'r.

WANTED TO PURCHASE OR HIRE,

A NEGRO WOMAN, acquainted with Washing and Cooking.—enquire at this office.

25-tf June 20th, 1814.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed his BOOK BINDERY, to the new house back of Ayres & Plimpton's, silver platers, nearly adjoining Patterson Bain's hatter shop, Main street. In addition to his former stock he has received from Philadelphia, a handsome assortment of

BLANK-BOOK PAPER.

And is prepared to fill any order in his line. Sensible of the many favours bestowed on him since his commencement, he takes this medium of returning his warmest thanks, and assures his customers and others that all work entrusted to him, shall be executed in a manner not to be exceeded in *durability*, or *workmanship*, or in *expedition*, by any in Lexington or elsewhere. Specimens of Bindery can be seen at the book-store of R. C. S. Maccoun and Co. or at the bindery.

Orders left at the Gazette Office, or with James W. Palmer, at the Reporter Office, will meet with the same attention as if left at the bindery. 28-tf

THOMAS M'CALL.

☞ One or two active lads will be taken as apprentices. Lexington, July 11, 1814.

JUST PUBLISHED & FOR SALE,

At H. C. Sleight's Printing Office,

M'FINGAL,

A modern Epic Poem, in four Cantos.

This peom gives a very humorous description of many of the events of the revolutionary war.

Subscribers who have not received their books will please to call at the above place and get them—Price 75 cents. A liberal discount will be made to those who purchase to sell again. 28-3t Lexington, July 8, 1814.

FRESH CHEESE & OYSTERS

25-tf at H. TARRAS's SHOP.